

# RUTLAND HERALD.

"Here comes the 'Herald' of a noisy world, with news from all Nations."

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## THE WOOL TRADE.

We admit the enlarged communication on the subject of the Wool Market, with as much pleasure as we admitted the one to which it refers—and we can hardly resent the arguments and conclusions embodied in it, at least, we admit not very cogent.

Our object ought to be, and we say it is, to impart information to our enterprising Wool Growers from every source which has the appearance of being intelligent, on this interesting subject. We say interesting, for it makes no slight difference with the large class of people who are interested in the wool market, when the variation in a few months makes more than half a million of dollars difference in a single commodity of their surplus produce in one crop. However, we have to take some things as they are, not as they should be. SIX or SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is a pretty fair INDIRECT TAX upon the Farmers of Vermont for one "Experiment" of the mighty hero of one battle! and his still gallant successor!

However, we shall have to abide the consequences resulting from one of the most monstrous delusions that ever beset an intelligent people. [We abide now to the Union] and pay pretty dear for the Jackson Whistle—But it is said, it is unjust, that Vermont should thus suffer for the policies of her sister states—but it is consoling that she has resolution, and fortitude, and strength to endure it.

If her products must go at forty percent below their former value, she will yield to the sacrifice for the time being, with but a significant scowl upon the authors.

In fine, we have no doubt but that the farmers of this region will act prudently and judiciously in disposing of their Wool, even in this state of things.

For the Herald.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1837.

Six.—In your paper of the 25th ult., which contains my advertisement addressed to "Wool Growers," I noticed a communication signed "Otsego," with your editorial remarks thereon.

The reasonings and advice of "Otsego" are good so far as they go, but he omits some points in his reasonings, which, if duly considered, might change, or at least modify his advice to Wool Growers. If I was to judge the motive of the writer by his communication, should say "Otsego" is a large holder of Wool, who wishes to create an impression in favor of a high price in the Fall, and yet, to embrace the earliest favorable opportunity to sell out himself.

Those intimately acquainted with the course of European trade are aware, that Wool has already declined in England 25 to 30 per cent in value, and they conclude that what has happened before under the same circumstances, will happen again—viz that European Manufacturers will become overstocked with goods in consequence of the low prices of Wool, and the cheapness of labor there, can be afforded at very cheap rates. These goods will be purchased by those in the trade who still have capital or credit in Europe, and brought to this Market to compete with American Manufacturers, and if not purchased by such persons they will be shipped to this country by the Manufacturers themselves, and forced into the market at such prices as they will bring, to the detriment of our own Manufacturers.

The consumption of goods must also be much diminished through the diminished resources of the public to buy them, unless the price is also reduced to correspond with their diminished resources.

There is already a large stock of wool on hand, of the old and present crop, and more than can be worked for the remainder of the year if all the factories should go into immediate operation, and it cannot be supposed that two thirds of them will do so for a year to come. The stock of wool will therefore be constantly increasing, and by holding on for a high price now, when it has declined abroad, larger importations than usual will take place, and the price be kept down for a longer period than it would if the farmers should come forward and meet the market by selling, and on the contrary by meeting the market now, and shutting out importation as fast as possible, the stock will diminish and the value of the crop next year will be greatly increased; and, the re-establishment of all our manufacturers made much more certain and speedy.

And on the other hand again, holding the price of the raw material too high for our manufacturers to compete with foreigners, will tend to divert capital from that branch of business and restore foreigners to all the advantages which they formerly possessed to the great injury of American Agricultural and manufacturing industry. I can give twenty other good reasons why the farmers should not hold out for higher prices at present than the state of things will admit, but I deem those already given sufficient.

Growers and Manufacturers have no opposite interests, on the contrary it may be seen what I have said above, that they have the strongest inducement to assist and support each other.

I am not interested one dollar in either wool or manufactures beyond a commission on such as I may make, but my advice to farmers is, to sell off their wool this fall and early in the spring at the highest price they can get, and go on increasing their crop until by their joint efforts with manufacturers foreign competition is shut out from our market.

I hope to commence my public sales by the first of October and refer your readers to my advertisement.

Respectfully, your obd. servant,

JOHN A. PARKER.

## THE RICH AND THE POOR.

The novice discussions going on in this country in the public prints in contrasting the merits of "the rich with the poor" is assuming a character deserving of some notice.

The political demagogues of the day who are always prouling about "seeking whom they may devour" and endeavoring to avail themselves of some popular theme to dupe the credulous and the simple, to agitate their party, are now attempting to excite jealousy and unkind feelings of one class of our fellow citizens against another, which they designate "the rich and the poor." That is, they are laboring to make those they call "rich nobles"—and that all the wealthiness and poverty in the world is exclusively chargeable upon those in seeming apparent affluent circumstances, or otherwise called "the rich."

Now this is certainly more than half, if not probably all, wrong and fallacious, as well as wicked.

In the event every person of intelligence and common understanding, must be aware, that "from the beginning" man was constituted with different faculties in relation to obtaining and retaining the goods of this world, and that there always was and always will be what is called rich folks and poor folks. And it was so decreed by the great Creator and Author of all things; while it is one of the most difficult things in the world to designate who is actually rich and sometimes who is really poor.

A fellow citizen may have his thousands, his tens of thousands and even his hundreds of thousands in possession and not be worth a farthing. A citizen too, may be apparently

very poor and still have hoarded up his thousands, after this is rather a rare circumstance.

Further—The efforts of exciting the really poor against the actual rich is founded in bad taste, extremely indecent and demoralizing in a high degree.—The rich man may be a poor miserable soul, and the poor man may be a rich happy man, in a moral sense—and doubtless there are more real happiness and contentment reigning in the breast of the honest upright poor man than there is in the breast of the rich "nabob" as he is called.

Again—it is doubted whether the rich could live without the poor any more than the poor could live without the rich. The liberal honest rich man is usually a very valuable member of the community in which he lives. He has his surplus produce in store for the indigent and the poor in time of scarcity—and has employment for those poor whom Nature has not constituted rightly to provide, except, perhaps, for idle idleness.

That there are unworthy and oppressive rich men and unworthy poor men is equally true; and those on whom Providence and good fortune has bestowed riches or temporal wealth, ought to be mindful how unstable these are, and that they boast not of their silver and gold, nor treat those on whom good fortune has bestowed little, with unkindness.

Those to whom fortune has placed in what is called the honest walk, should be careful how they attribute their condition to wrong causes—because if they are any wise uneasy and unhappy, this course only makes them more so. And while they may be contented and happy, a jealous, envious spirit may render them miserable.

We have been led to drop these few remarks on this subject, as was suggested in the outset, to correct some erroneous impressions which have been put afloat by designing demagogues, recently, in order, probably, to produce further jealousies in the minds of a class of citizens whose mouths and ears are always open to catch some new theme to harp upon.

The modern patent Democrats are continually harping about the rich, federal bank nobobs, the Wing ruffe-shrift gentry—the proud and haughty federal aristocrats—the speculating monopolists, the corporation gentry, &c. &c. assuming the position that these appellations are exclusively applicable to the opponents of the late and present administration; and doubtless some of the credulous followers of "the party" swallow it all as greedily as they would a delicious custard—but we have yet too much confidence in the sagacity and intelligence of the Freemen of Vermont to believe they will regard such palpable absurdities at all. They will treat them as the effrontery of a reckless aspiring party or as mere sound "signifying nothing."

## POLITICAL.

### THE TIME HAS COME.

And an auspicious time, perhaps, it is, for this insulted, oppressed, and degraded nation once more to arouse—not to arms—but to political action—to a determined, settled and decisive action—to dudge the enemy—drive him from every position he may take, and rescue the country forever, from such a vindictive foe to our peace, prosperity and happiness. This can be done and must be done—and the place to do it is at the ballot box. But it cannot be accomplished without a vigorous, a simultaneous and united effort. There must be no sleep nor slumber, nor folding of arms until those who "owe their greatness to their country's wrongs" are driven from their strong positions.

Reader, this effort to arouse you to your duty must not be passed over unheeded—You must not regard it as the offspring of an enthusiast. We know you will not. You must be sensible that your beloved and highly favored country, that is, favored of heaven, is struggling and bleeding at every avenue to the very vitals from the acts of violence, usurpation and blunders, of those to whom you have in an unguarded moment entrusted your public concerns, your personal interests and inestimable privileges;—and let it not hereafter be said that you suffered yourselves to be trodden to the dust when you had the power to relieve yourselves.

We pray you, reader, to listen further to what a distinguished contemporary says on this subject (the editor of the Troy Whig) and we hope if our injuctions are not fully listened to his will move you forward until the great work is accomplished.

### From the Troy Daily Whig.

"There are many persons who suppose that the measures of the late and present administration of the government, have been so calamitous to the country and so disastrous in their effects upon the business men and laboring classes of the community, that an opportunity has only to be presented to the people for an expression of their opinions at the polls, to ensure a salutary change of both the men and the policy, that have swayed the destinies of the nation. Those who indulge in any such supposition, and flatter themselves that the anticipated change is to be easily effected, are calculating without "their host." Our present rulers have rallied around them a set of partisans who are determined to sustain them at all hazards. That portion of them holding offices under them—that of itself is an army—is enlisted to fight for the administration—We know you will not. You must be sensible that your beloved and highly favored country, that is, favored of heaven, is struggling and bleeding at every avenue to the very vitals from the acts of violence, usurpation and blunders, of those to whom you have in an unguarded moment entrusted your public concerns, your personal interests and inestimable privileges;—and let it not hereafter be said that you suffered yourselves to be trodden to the dust when you had the power to relieve yourselves.

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Bank party! Stop thief! cries the man who has just stolen his neighbor's goods. Bank party, exclaims the editor of the Free Press, who has been laboring for two years to sustain an administration which has made it a grand point of its policy to build up a state bank system that could be wielded to enlarge its influence and power. Gen. Jackson seized the public moneys—broke down the bank of the United States, which had proved itself an efficient regulator of the currency—put the national treasure into state banks—told them to extend their issues—insisted that they would give the country a good currency—and encouraged the multiplication of their number, and the enlargement of their operations. Where was the editor of the Free Press while all this was going on?

Sitting quietly in his great arm chair, calm as a summer morning. No fears of executive power, or of bank power, or of any power save that of the hated Wings who had depredated the destruction of the great Regulator of the currency, and who were faithfully warning the country of the consequences of the executive experiment.

In the midst of this operation, Mr Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency; and to make sure of the support of Gen. Jackson, endorsed his whole system of policy, and promised to walk in his footsteps. And where was the editor of the Free Press, who now caunts about a "bank party?" Up to his ears in Van Borenian, state bank system and all. And where is he now? Supporting with all his might, the party whose policy it has been to encourage the multiplication of state banks and the rapid and reckless enlargement of their operations.

If there is any party which may properly be denominated the "Bank party," it is this very party, in whose support the editor of the Free Press has been for two years, and now is, incessantly laboring. This is the party which has abased the Banking system, and through that abasement brought the present distress upon the country; while the party which the editor calls the "Bank party," has constantly warned them of the consequences of their mad experiment, and sought to maintain a sound and healthy currency. Where should we now have been if Wing councils had prevailed?

With a good, safe, United States Bank, well-guarded and regulated by wholesome legislative provisions—receiving, and promptly discharging the public moneys—facilitating exchanges between distant sections of the country—holding the state banks in check—giving health and vigor to the credit system, and maintaining a sound currency as that of any other country ever had.

Such was once the state of things; and such would it now have been but for the "expedition" which the wings strove to prevent, and the consequences of which they have labored to avert.

And yet the editor of the Free Press, seizes upon the occasion of the distress which that experiment has produced, to blow up an "expedition" against the whole banking system, and to direct that experiment against the very party which labored to prevent the mischief, and which would have prevented it, but for the party which the Free Press editor is now supporting.

Was there ever greater injustice than this attempt to turn the current of public indignation from the real authors of the mischief, on to the heads of those who have faithfully labored to avert it? The editor of the

Free Press knows it is injustice—gross, outrageous injustice.

The "bank party," the Free Press editor says "keep up a torrent of invective against the past and present administrations, and are using every art to arouse and keep in operation the old prejudices of the people against certain men to whom a majority of the freemen of this state have been opposed."

"A torrent of invective!" And what shall we do to escape the charge? Why we must, forthwith, do just nothing at all. With all the abuses and usurpations of power of the national administration—all its flagrant attempts to unite the money to the political power—and the full height, depth, length and breadth of the mad experiment before us, we must sit and fold our hands in silence, let the people become omnibus carriers, and desiring to extricate it. Nothing will satisfy the editor but silence—absolute silence!—Now we say to him once for all—we will not be silent. If we were to hold our peace, the very stones in the streets would cry out.

And who is this editor who whines about "invective" and keeping alive "old prejudices?"—Why reader, will you believe it? He is the very man who three years ago denounced the experiment and the experimenters in a strain of "invective" which we should in vain attempt to equal.

In an address in 1834 to the freemen of Vermont drawn up by Mr Barber as the appointed organ for that purpose, of an antislavery State Convention, after making a full enumeration of the leading measures of "the present Executive of the United States" including the measures which formed the beginning of the experiment, he declared them "to be in their tendency, if not in their direct effect, in derogation of the authority of the Constitution and Laws, subversive of their spirit and provisions, and dangerous to the existence of our liberties. For these several prominent acts of the Executive, (he added) we consider there is no defense. If acquired in by the people, we shrink from the contemplation of their disastrous results."

Well, the "disastrous results" have come. The country is actually groaning under them; and now, behold! this very same man calls a reiteration of his own charges "a torrent of invective," and denounces it as an artful attempt to "keep in operation old prejudices"—prejudices which he himself has labored with all his might to produce.

The extract at the head of this article closes by saying of the Whigs, that "they make charges and sweeping denunciations against their opponents, as the supporters of tyranny and aristocracy, but are careful not to specify wherein the principles they profess are objectionable."

Does the editor mean to say that the Whigs do not specify wherein the measures supported by their opponents are objectionable? If he does, he says what is notoriously untrue; for nothing can be more distinct and definite than their specifications of the measures which they deem objectionable; and nothing more full and unequivocal than their assignments of the reasons of their censures—reasons which the editor of the Free Press cannot answer and dare not attempt to answer.

The editor however, is "careful" not to say anything but the measures which the Whigs deem "objectionable" but says they do not specify wherein the principles they [the supporters of the administration] profess are objectionable.

Principles professed! There is a wide difference between professions and practice—a difference which none better understand than the editor of the Free Press. Nothing is easier than to make professions of general principles that are not objectionable. Why, the editor of the Free Press can turn shingles; and as fast as a patent machine can turn shingles; and nothing can exceed the exactness with which he joins them, according to the latest Van Boren pattern. He'll not permit an article of this sort to go through his hands "objectionable." Professions are plenty and cheap; but where is the practice? It is found in the support of an administration which has outraged all the principles of genuine democracy—and set up and maintained the most dangerous monopoly with which any country was ever cursed; and yet the editor is a democrat and an anti-monopolist. Oh, consistency—where hast thou fled?

RESULTS OF FREE TRADE. We commend to the sober attention of the statesmen of the leading political party, the following article, from the Journal of the American Institute. It is short, but contains matter enough to excite the interest of all who are interested in the welfare of the country.

What amount of free import annually to pay the expenses of government, provided the duties should be reduced as proposed by the Committee of Ways and means.

This committee recommend the sudden reduction of the duties required to be paid under the existing laws, to 20 per cent. The whole amount of imports for 1830, were stated at \$150,000,000 of which \$82,000,000 were paid on the first class of articles, leaving \$68,000,000 for the second class, and \$68,000,000 for the third class. Reducing the duties in mode, Proportion the duty from the total imports, and there will remain \$67,000,000. This amount, paying a duty of 20 per cent, would produce \$13,400,000.

The appropriations of the last Congress, for the current year, as stated by Mr Woodbury, in his letter of May last, in the collector of this port, were \$32,000,000. How much must we import, in order that the duties shall equal the appropriate sum? We have made a calculation, on the principle that the proportion continues the same between the articles that pay duty, and those that do not pay duty, as in 1830, and the result is that it will require over \$241,000,000 of imported goods to meet the amount of appropriations made by the last Congress for a single year—nearly double the amount imported in 1830. If one hundred and eight millions of imports the last year has prostrated our industry, and spread bankruptcy and wide over our country, in all gravity, what would be our fate, if three hundred and eleven millions were poured in upon us in the course of the present year?

Against the excesses of government are rapidly increasing, and the relative position of articles on which to do duty, is increasing, so that in probability, the next year the imports must be greatly increased, in order that the duties paid may equal our expenditures.

The increased importation of free trade articles, we notice in our last. Since the compromise bill was passed, they have increased from about four millions, millions of dollars per annum to nearly two; and offered a striking illustration of the practical operation of free trade on a limited scale.

Let those who think we attach too much importance to excesses of importation, recollect back, and examine for themselves, the great evils and sufferings—particularly at the close of the late war, when our ports were opened, and the country surcharged with British goods, an extended scene of misery followed, more intolerable than the war itself.

As this time approaches for Congress to come together the leaders of the Van Buren party, conscious that the public will look to the administration for some measure of relief from the disasters they have suddenly brought on the country appear to be getting into other confusion. They probably ignore the fact that as well as justice of the remark, that ignorant and popular as the mass of the people are in this country, but that it requires integrity, talents, experience and wisdom, to extricate it. Being fully aware, that they must soon be called upon to exercise their skill in performing this last mentioned duty, and probably fearing the result, there will appear to be scattering to the four winds and they agree on no one plan or project, but have almost as many schemes as they have leaders. One is, for an exclusive metalic currency; another, for a mixed currency, part gold and silver and part paper; a third is, for supporting the state banks; a fourth, for no banks at all; a fifth, is for closing up Treasury drafts, without any bank; sixth, for having no connection between the government and any bank, &c. Last of all, it is said, is one of the New York papers, that the Hon. Silas Wright, a Senator in congress from the state of New York, is writing in one of the country newspapers in that state, in favor of an "Exchequer Bank" to be established in New York, to supersede the state banks, and to become omnibus carriers, and to do away with state debts.

The question that will be, whether this is calculated to answer the exigencies of the country, and if so, which that one is?

We are altogether disposed to leave this matter entirely to themselves. They got the country into the scrap, and it is their business to get it out. They charge the anti-Van Buren party with claiming for themselves all the talents of the country. Whether there is any foundation for this charge and if so, is a point we shall not undertake to determine.

The Van Burenites have had talents enough on their part to create difficulties so extensively experienced; and their opponents will demand